

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

Vol. 10.4, Issue #46

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— A Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to — *Flying Eagle and Indian Cents*

Bowers and Merena is pleased to offer one of Dave Bowers' most popular and informative books, *A Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents*. This volume is over 500 pages in length, and is a comprehensive discussion of all aspects of Flying Eagle and Indian cents from 1856 through 1909. Chapters are devoted to grading, past and present market conditions, aspects of rarity, the minting process, and more, all accompanied by many high-quality illustrations.

Each individual issue is given a chapter of its own, which discusses market values over the years, rarities at different grade levels of each piece, market tips, things to watch for when buying, the number of dies used, important die varieties and unusual features, and more. In some instances over a dozen pages are devoted to a single coin date!

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The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to
James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as
Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his
Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

Founded 1991

Club Officers

President	Chris Pilliod	pilliod@early.com
Vice President	vacant	
Secretary	vacant	
Treasurer	Chris Pilliod	pilliod@early.com
State Representatives Chairman	W.O. Walker	WORIAN@aol.com
Editor	Rick Snow	rick@indiancent.com

State Representatives

The following individuals have indicated their willingness to help promote the club and it's activities in their state.

NOTICE TO ALL STATE REPRESENTATIVES:

please forward your E-Mail address to The Editor immediately.

Alaska	Robert Hall		Maryland.....	Larry Steve	Lstevel856@aol.com
Arizona	Rick Snow	Rick@indiancent.com	Massachusetts	Rudi Rennert	
Delaware	Jesse Fury	furry@ezy.net	Michigan	S.Scott Smith	
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Louisiana	Lynn Ourso	Lourso@iname.com	West Virginia	John Savio	BIGCATTT@aol.com
			Wisconsin	Ronald Neuman	

Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state) please contact the editor.

On the cover...

This is the recently uncovered 1859 double headed cent. Popularly called a "Mule", which is a label given to coins struck from two dies not intended to be used together. Is "Mule" the proper label? The coin surfaced at the June 2000, Mid-America Show in Chicago.

*Coin courtesy of Legend Numismatics
Image by Rick Snow*

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Submission guidelines

If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

If you have internet access, you can send text and images to the editor's E-mail address below. Contact the Editor for format compatibilities.

You may also send files on a 3.5" PC-formatted disk to the Editor address below.

Hard copies of the article and pictures may also be submitted.

Images of material can be made by the editor for use in the Journal. Please include the necessary return postage with the submission.

Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.

Submission deadlines

Please submit all articles, letters, columns, press releases, advertisements no later than the following dates to assure inclusion.

Issue	Deadline	Issue date
#47 2001 Vol. 11.1	February 15, 2001	March 2001
#48 2001 Vol. 11.2	May 15, 2001	June 2001
#49 2001 Vol. 11.3	August 15, 2001	September 2001
#50 2000 Vol. 11.4	November 15, 2001	December 2001

Editor

Rick Snow

P.O. Box 65645

Tucson, AZ 85728

(800) 323-2646

www.indiancent.com

rick@indiancent.com

Presidents Letter

Chris Pilliod



This is my fourth letter as president.

On 19 August of this year 340 annual renewal notices were sent out. I write these three months later and to date 197 people have renewed. Thank you for your support. A few are still trickling in and it would be nice to renew 200. Total membership is now 342. One important item is the forwarding of your email to the Club if you have one and have not yet done so- I have 121 e-mail addresses for members, approximately 30% of the members. This will save the Club around \$150.00 each year on mailings and will help keep you informed. E-mail me at pilliod@early.com.

Enclosed in the renewal notice was a small area for donations as well as a few lines for comments. First I would like to extend a special thank you for those that donated extra to the Club as we can put it to good use. They are as follows:

Bob Bender,	Member #1250 from Washington
Fred Cihon,	Member #906 from Illinois
Charles Thompson,	Member #789 from Illinois
Dave Taylor,	Member #877 from Maryland
Carl Thomas,	Member #918 from New York
James Burk,	Member #1086 from Michigan
Neil Landers,	Member #1098 from Kentucky
Lynn Ourso,	Member #1137 from Louisiana
Kevin Coyle	Member #707 from Massachusetts
Arthur Payne	Member #820 from Massachusetts
John McGeachy	Member #1264 from North Carolina
James Bowman	Member #375 from North Carolina

I hope I have not forgotten anyone. Also on a personal note, I received word that member Jerry Wysong suffered a heart attack. Joe Haney is struggling a bit with emphysema as well as he is "just plain getting old" as he said to me last weekend. Please keep them in your thoughts and prayers. Member George Petersen took vacation to Florida the second week of November, not knowing that the state

would be the focal point of the Presidential election while he was there. But he said he preferred to lounge by the pool with a beverage in hand and think about Indian cents.

Most of the comments on the Club were positive. They reflected desires to learn of and meet other Club members, see more human interest stories in the Ledger, and have auctions, sales or the like. I also included a call for officers and was encouraged by the response. I am confident we will return to a full slate of highly qualified and energized officers after election 2001.

We now have a website and you are welcome to visit it at www.flyinclub.com.

Finally, there will be a meeting of the Fly-In Club at the FUN show on Friday afternoon, January 5th, 2001 at 1:30 PM in Room 231C of the Orange County Convention Center. One topic of discussion will be the two-headed 1859 Indian cent-what a coin!

Ongoing projects supported by the club

1857-58 Flying Eagles	Don Curry
1864-L, 1873 Closed 3	Larry Steve
Indian Cent errors and cuds	Chris Pilliod
A-Files 2nd edition, Vol. 1 (1856-1858)	Rick Snow

Other clubs closely related to our club

American Numismatic Association (ANA)
818 N. Cascade Ave. Colorado Springs, CO 80903 Dues: \$26/yr.

CONECA
9017 Topperwind Ct. Ft. Worth, TX 76134 Dues: \$20/yr.

Lincoln Cent Society (LCS)
P.O. Box 113, Winfield, IL 60590 Dues: \$28/yr.

The National Collectors Association of Die Doubling (NCADD)
P.O. Box 15, Lykens, PA 17048 Dues: \$28/yr.

Early American Coppers (EAC)
1468 Timberlane Dr., St. Joseph, MO 49085 Dues: \$20

John Reich Collectors Society (JRCS)
P.O. Box 135 Harrison, OH 45030 Dues: \$15

Liberty Seated Collectors Club (LSCC)
P.O. Box 776, Crystal Lake, IL 60039 Dues: \$15

Barber Coin Collectors Society (BCCS)
415 Ellen Dr., Brookhaven, MS 39601 Dues: \$15

Announcements

State Representative Program Update

by W.O. Walker

Recent vacancies in the states of Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas and Utah have required that we once again canvas our membership for volunteers to fill positions as state representatives.

While the responsibilities of these positions are still evolving, they generally entail simply acting as an ambassador for the club. Distributing copies of the membership applications at local, state and regional coin shows and clubs, making oneself available to answer questions or help with problems encountered by other members of your home or adjoining state, and assisting the club in its efforts to maintain its status as one of the top specialty clubs in numismatics today are the routine duties that you will be encouraged to perform.

Other states with an active membership still in need of representation include Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Jersey, Nevada and California. Any state may have more than one representative to share in the responsibilities and allow for greater representation.

I encourage each of you to seriously consider volunteering to fill these positions. The time investment is minimal and your efforts will not only serve to strengthen the club, but will provide you with the opportunity to meet and make new friends within the community.

Interested members seeking to volunteer to fill these positions should contact me, Rick or Chris at your earliest convenience. My address is PO Box 222 1, Wilton, NY 1283 1. For those of you with internet access my email address is worian@aol.com. Thanks for your support!

Flying Eagle and 1858 patterns subject of A-Files 2nd edition, Vol. 1.

In addition to all known premium value varieties of the Flying Eagle series, the next volume slated to be released covers in depth research into the 1856 Flying Eagles and 1858 Patterns. If you have the following patterns in high grade, please contact Rick Snow so that they can be digitally imaged. You may also bring them to the FUN Show.

Flying Eagle, Large Letter / Plain Oak Wreath, J-197
Flying Eagle, Large Letter / 5 leaf Laurel Wreath, J196, P-227
Flying Eagle, Small Letter / Plain Oak Wreath, J-192
Small Eagle / Reverse of 1858, Low Leaves, J-206, P-242
Small Eagle / Wide Ornamented shield, J-204
Small Eagle / Plain Oak Wreath, J-203
Small Eagle / 5 leaf Laurel Wreath, J-202, P-245
Small Eagle / 6 leaf Laurel Wreath, J-202, P-246

Rick will cover all mailing costs. Please contact Rick prior to shipping.

Cherrypicker's Guide

4th edition, Volume 1 finally ready!

Finally, the Cherrypickers' Guide, Fourth Edition, Volume One by Bill Fivaz and J. T. Stanton, with Mike Ellis as Editor, is on the way to the printer. In short, it's done. We hope to be able to start shipment around the second week of December.

The primary reason for the delay has been a lengthy illness on the part of J. T. Stanton, who has been the focal point for all the information in the guide. J.T. is back at about full speed now, and with the first volume behind us, we're already starting work on the second volume. We expect to release for Volume Two in the fall of 2001. Volume Two will contain variety listings for half dimes through dollars, gold, and commems.

Just to give you an overview of Volume One, there are 484 variety listings, which is more than the total of the entire Third Edition. There are photos totaling near 800, with 747 directly related to variety diagnostics. The 450 page volume is about a third larger than the entire third edition, and this is just half cents through nickels!

Other highlights include: Foreword by well known numismatic luminary Col. Bill Murray; more detailed Interest Rating system; updated rarity and values; and several pages of detailed descriptions of the Minting process, one each by John A. Wexler and J. T. Stanton. Detailed analysis of other forms of doubling are present (such as strike doubling). Details of the Variety Listings are indicated below, with the number of listings first (L), and then the number of listing photos (P) for each section.

Half cents - L6, P17	Large cents - L10, P28
Flying Eagle cents - L12, P22	Indian cents - L87, P109
Lincoln cents - L123, P211	Two cents - L19, P26
Three cents silver - L8, P10	Three cents nickel - L17, P23
Shield nickels - L104, P150	Liberty nickels - L10, P14
Buffalo nickels - L52, P-76	Jefferson nickels - L36, P61

The Lincoln cent section finally out-dueled the Shield nickel section as the largest. However, we are very pleased by the fine contributions of Dennis Paulsen and Edward Fletcher. They contributed valuable sections on the missing leaf varieties of the Shield nickel, a detailed analysis of the reverse hubs of the Shield nickel, and a review of the 6 reverse dies for the 1868 Shield nickel.

"I feel as though the burden of the world is lifted off my back" says Stanton from his Savannah office. "Bill will finally be able to breath a sigh of relief"

The book is being offered in soft, spiral, hard bindings, and a very few leather bound copies. The soft and spiral (we recommend the spiral) will sell for \$34.95, the hard bound edition will sell for \$59.95, and the special edition leather bound copies are \$150. Postage is \$4.05 for the first book, and \$1.05 for each additional book.

Announcements

The cover, as usual, is the famous Fivaz color collage, with the 4 of a 1914/3 Buffalo prominently in the center. The two mug shots on the back cover are directly from the post office walls. That's the best we could get.

Although this volume is very late, we feel that everyone will be thoroughly pleased. The final product is about 60 to 80 pages larger than we anticipated earlier this year.

A personal note from JT: Thanks to all for your extreme patience, and for the many kinds words I have received. Believe me, both have been greatly appreciated.

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Quent Hansen awarded scholarship

Fly-In Club member Quent Hansen has been awarded a Scholarship from the Central States Numismatic Society to attend the 2001 ANA summer Seminar in Colorado Springs. The Scholarship is worth up to 1,000 and will cover tuition (which covers room and board) and round trip transportation cost.

Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide, 2nd edition, Vol. 6 Finally ready!

Volume 6 of the A-files is now ready and shipped. This is the first volume of the six volume set to be issued and covers the years 1900-1909. It's 124 pages and is fully illustrated. It's available in spiral binding or loose leaf binder format. The price is \$15.95 plus \$3 postage and handling.

Rick Snow

Eagle Eye Rare Coins

P.O. Box 65645 Tucson, AZ 85728

(800) 323-2646 rick@indiancent.com

Frank G. Spadone dies.

Numismatic author Frank G. Spadone, 76, died Sept. 15 in Caldwell, N.J. Mr. Spadone wrote the Variety and Oddity Guide, one of the first books about error and variety coins.

Mr. Spadone is survived by his wife, Nina, five children, eight grandchildren, two sisters and a brother.

Heritage offers "Joshua" Collection at E.U.N. Show.

The "Joshua" collection of Proof Indian Cents is scheduled for sale in Heritage's FUN show auction. The collection includes:

1859 PR-66 PCGS	1885 PR-66RD PCGS
1860 PR-66 PCGS	1886 T1 PR-66RD PCGS
1861 PR-66 NGC	1886 T2 PR-66RD PCGS
1862 PR-67 NGC	1887 PR-65 RB PCGS
1863 PR-67 NGC	1888 PR-65RD PCGS
1864 PR-66 NGC	1889 PR-66RD PCGS
1864 Br. PR-65RD PCGS	1890 PR-65RD PCGS
1865 PR-66RD PCGS	1891 PR-65RD PCGS
1866 PR-65RD PCGS	1892 PR-65RD NGC
1867 PR-66RD NGC	1893 PR-65RD PCGS
1868 PR-66RD PCGS	1894 PR-66RD PCGS
1869 PR-66RD NGC	1895 PR-66RD PCGS
1870 PR-65RD PCGS	1896 PR-66RD PCGS
1871 PR-66RD PCGS	1897 PR-67RD PCGS
1872 PR-65RD PCGS	1898 PR-65RD PCGS
1873 PR-65RD PCGS	1899 PR-67RD PCGS
1874 PR-66RD PCGS	1900 PR-65RD PCGS
1875 PR-65RD NGC	1901 PR-67RD NGC
1876 PR-65RD NGC	1902 PR-66RD PCGS
1877 PR-66RD PCGS	1903 PR-66RD PCGS
1878 PR-66RD NGC	1904 PR-66RD NGC
1879 PR-67RD PCGS	1905 PR-66RD PCGS
1880 PR-67RD PCGS	1906 PR-66RD PCGS
1881 PR-66RD NGC	1907 PR-66RD PCGS
1882 PR-66RD PCGS	1908 PR-66RD PCGS
1883 PR-66RD PCGS	1909 PR-66RD NGC
1884 PR-66RD PCGS	

Market Action

Superior's October 1-3, 2000 "Pre-Long Beach" sale contained many high grade Indian Cents and rarities. Lot 4017A, the 1859 two headed Indian cent was a late addition to the catalog and sold for \$33,350. Lot 4046 was a 1872 graded MS-65RD by PCGS which sold for \$26,450. Lot 4063 was a 1877 PR-67RD which sold for \$36,800. Two lots later another 1877, this time a MS-66RD (PCGS) sold for \$60,375.

An 1888/7 Snow-1 graded "net AU-55 cleaned" by ANACS sold for \$10,000 on the ebay internet auction December 11th, 2000 by Eagle Eye Rare Coins.

Copper 1856 Flying Eagle Stolen

An NGC graded PR-64 1856 J-181 Flying Eagle struck in copper was stolen from John McIntosh at a recent show. The coin is distinctive because it is a Snow-5 die pair, the only copper example of this die pair known.

Can a Two-Headed Cent Really Exist??? Yes, but only in 1859

Chris Pilliod



The September 18th edition of *Coin World* showcased a spectacular 1859 Indian Head cent with two obverse strikes. In almost all cases these are “magician’s coins” where two coins were halved and then seamed together so both sides are heads or tails. But this coin was analyzed by experts and deemed genuine! And there is no reason to believe it is not.

The obvious question is how and why was it made? We may never know the definitive cause but my first thought was that this one must have delighted the current US Mint Administration. “Finally”, they had to be saying, “someone else’s malfeasance is on display. Why isn’t this on the Front page instead of the Maryland quarter struck on a Sacagewea planchet.”

The article offered no plausible cause of such an error, except the obligatory token speculation that it was made to order to one’s fancy, a “piece de caprice”. However, I for one belong to the school of thought that the vast majority of errors, perhaps over 99%, are the result of either improper personnel training, equipment not capable of what is demanded, and/or human error.

The evening after I read the article, I left work to meet my family for dinner at my boys’ favorite destination, “Friendly’s”. As I waited I considered how this error may have come about and ran through the various scenarios. I am sure a number of theories can fit, especially in light of all the assorted patterns being struck at the time. But by the time the little guys jumped into the booth I was down to one string of compelling events that both holds water and makes for another interesting Indian Cent adventure.

I do not believe the piece was in any manner intended as a pattern. Two separate observations in the *Coin World* article point to the fact the piece was produced in a “normal” production mode:

- 1) Both dies showed normal business strike wear.
- 2) The coin exhibits medal alignment.
- 3) A third point not mentioned in the *Coin World* article is that overdates exist for 1858 cents.

As a general rule dies are in three conditions at the end of the Mint calendar year.

- a. Spent dies that have struck coins.
- b. Hubbed dies that have not been used.
- c. Blank dies that are fully machined but unhubbed.

During transition to a new year, most spent dies are faithfully polished up and destroyed. However, we know from the existence of overdates that sometimes a few spent dies as well as unused hubbed dies are carried over and repunched with a new date. This happened for two Flying Eagle dies in 1858 creating the much sought after 1858/7 varieties.

Unhubbed or blank dies were never thrown away as they could always be used the following year except if the denomination was being phased out or the coin’s diameter was changing. And in 1859 there must have been a lot of dies lying around. Anyone who has closely studied copper-nickel coinage of 1857 to 1864 will attest to the fact that a large number of dies were needed to supply the mintages mandated. The new alloy was much tougher than the copper Large Cents. Dies would crack and break quickly to the point that finding a Mint state copper-nickel piece with no evidence of a crack is at best a 50-50 proposition.

This is where a little insight into the Mint’s technical operations at the time may shed some light on how this two-headed coin came to be. Mint personnel have to make a number of key decisions when commissioning a newly designed coin. One of the production questions that must be answered is which die, the obverse or reverse, is to be used as the hammer die and which is to be used as the anvil. The hammer die is the upper die in the press, which accelerates

downward and strikes the planchet resting on the anvil die (numismatists have long pondered why the Mint chooses a given die to be used as the hammer or anvil for a series, and it may have to do with which orientation strikes up the features the best).

Regardless, during the entire run of Indian Cents the hammer or upper die was always the obverse, while the anvil die was always the reverse. And the vast majority of US coin designs have employed this orientation—see chart showing orientation for most US series. How do we know this? By studying error coins. There are a number of different errors that give clues as to the orientation. The most definitive type of error is what collector's call a "partial collar". It is rare to find one on an Indian cent and unknown on a Flying Eagle. The diagram shows how this error occurs. The anvil die is recessed a distance inside the collar-deep enough that the planchet is fully immersed within the cavity when being struck.

A partial collar error occurs when the anvil die is too close to the top of the collar and the blank is resting only partially within the striking chamber. The force from the strike extends metal from the planchet outward creating a "mushroom" shape over the top of the collar. Because of its appearance, some collectors also refer to this error as a "railroad rim". An example of an 1863 Indian cent is shown.

Now for the interesting part. Although no partial collar errors are known for Flying Eagle cents we know from studying other types of errors that during their entire run the hammer die was always the reverse and the anvil die was always the obverse! Indeed, the Flying Eagle is one of the few series with this orientation.

In the 1800's dies were machined to proper shape prior to hubbing. One distinct but subtle difference exists for a machined hammer die than the anvil die. The "neck" of the anvil die is longer to extend upward the entire travel of the collar.

So this is what may have happened in 1859. A blank die(s) machined in 1858 for anticipated use as Flying Eagle anvil dies was left over and stocked in a box labeled "obverse". Rather than discarding they were placed for use in a box labeled Indian Head "obverse"—makes a lot of sense. This error seems more possible than NASA confusing metric and US standard units of measure (the cause of the Mars Explorer failure). Since the differences are subtle the hub operator did not notice and proceeded to manufacture an Indian cent obverse on an anvil die. There is nothing in the hubbing press to prevent a cross-hubbing of this nature. After punching a date and heat treatment the die is ready for use.

Here a diesetter sees that the neck and shank only allows the die to be used in the anvil location and sets it up as such, not realizing his engineer had the hammer/anvil orientation changed in 1859 (they didn't have "work teams" back then you know). In the days of dimly lit sweatshops, he may not even have noticed it was an obverse die, only that the die design dictated it locate in the anvil position.

Apparently from the description of the die state of the coin, a large number of pieces were then proceeded to be struck. My guess is that at some point along in production the error was detected, straws were drawn to decide who would tell the boss and anybody between the Schuykill and Delaware Rivers could hear a shocked Production Manager. A coin with two obverses??? This is the epitome of malfeasance—I can visualize all operations being terminated to track down every last shining piece made. But at least one piece escaped.

All of the following evidence tends to support the fact the piece was in fact made in normal production:

- 1) Opportunity. In 1859 an anvil cent die may have been available for hubbing as an obverse. This part is a must as it is the only way this coin could have been made was for an obverse die to be produced on an anvil die.
- 2) Dies show normal business coinage wear.
- 3) The coin shows medal alignment. In addition to the difference in neck length, small cent dies are made with a slight tab ground on the shoulder of the die that is used as a locator for proper coin alignment. If an obverse is made for the wrong orientation (on an anvil die instead of a hammer die) the alignment fit becomes medal.
- 4) All recent mules have the proper die orientations:

Obverse 2000 Washington Quarter obverse (Hammer) on Reverse Sacagawea (Anvil).

Obverse 1999 Lincoln Cent obverse (Hammer) on Reverse Roosevelt dime (Anvil).

Some final thoughts. Are there any more 1859 two-headed cents out there? My guess is probably yes—it is extremely difficult policing up mix-ups, especially when dealing with the magnitude of the Mint's products, thousands of small coins. Witness the Sacagawea mule.

Are any other two-headed or two-tailed coins possible? A good assignment would be to determine all the possibilities by studying the chart. One very interesting possibility is a 1921 Peace and Morgan Dollar combination.

Additional comments from the editor:

Other two headed cents include a pattern Flying Eagle cent, undated. One side has the legend (Type of 1857-1858, Large Letter). The second side has just the Eagle. It is unique and listed as J-219. B&M, Tower Hill 1993:3053. This a pattern, not a mint error. The dies are aligned with a medal turn.

Also known is an 1859 obverse paired with an 1860 obverse. It is not known if the 1860 side is a pointed bust or not. It traces it's pedigree to the Judson Brenner collection. RS.



How many are there anyway? *By Jerry Wysong*

Seasons Greetings and a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year. It's that time of year again. Where did the year 2000 go? Last year at this time, it seemed our

biggest concern was the Y2K bug; and functional, operating computers at the close of 1999. What will the year 2001 bring? For the purposes of this article; I hope lots of new finds for you. In general though; I would like to see a better supply of quality Indians at the various shows. I, for one, am growing a bit weary of seeing marginal and/or problem pieces masquerading as something they are not. Maybe the year 2001 will be different.

A message of vital importance. On October 10th; after raking leaves for about an hour; I suffered a heart attack. With the aid of a neighbor; 911 was called and I was soon in the Cardiac Care area of a nearby hospital. The diagnosis was two blocked arteries and a 3rd artery about 60% blocked. I received an angioplasty and had a stint inserted to get a main artery opened and my condition stabilized. I was then scheduled for a triple bypass surgery to be performed bright and early the morning of Friday the 13th. Talk about a nightmare on Elm Street!

For a 61 year old male; the above scenario probably seems like something normal and not really out of the ordinary. Well; pay attention. I had no previous warnings of such an event; at least none that I recognized. About a year ago; as I approached my 60th birthday, I had what I thought was a complete physical exam - Inside, outside, upside and downside. I was given a clean bill of health except for a high cholesterol condition. I went on my merry way; changed my dietary habits and took medication for the cholesterol condition. How then, could my arteries have reached such deplorable condition in just a year? The answer is - they probably didn't. There was probably already significant deterioration a year ago; it just was not checked, therefore not detected. There was no stress check performed, which is a way arterial problems are detected and diagnosed.

Whether the fault of the HMOs or what; I am not prepared to say. A year ago; I would still have probably required a triple bypass surgery procedure; but under less risky conditions for me than occurred on October 10th. In discussing this situation with neighbors and friends; about 60-70% didn't know of the importance of the stress test as part of a complete physical exam; especially for those 50 and older.

My reason for writing about this at this time is to create an awareness for you; hopefully to allow you to avoid the risks I incurred; and the overall emergency situation that resulted. I know this writing is not numismatically oriented; but the overall awareness and importance of a stress check I believe warrants my passing on this vital information to all of you. Let me also say Thank You to all of you who wished me well via the internet or sending me a card. Your kind thoughts were deeply appreciated.

New Addition to the Census I am adding a variety to the Census list. The criteria I used the last time additional varieties were added to the Census. were prominent characteristics/features; and seemingly scarce in any condition. The new addition is the 1873/3 Open 3 S-1. This variety fits the above criteria and deserve the "How Many Are There" recognition.

Again; the new Finds reported to me over the past few months have been sparse. I'm not sure how this all plays out.

I know in my own case there seems to be fewer and fewer nice Indians to even look at as I noted earlier. (I don't usually look at problem pieces.) As always; my sincere thanks to all of you who make this article possible by contributing to the Census. It's you who take the time to share, who make it all possible. My mailing address is: P.O. Box 292561 Dayton, Ohio 45429 For those of you with Internet access, my e-mail address is: jiwysong@erinet.com If you use e-mail; please include your name so I can give you credit for your find.

I hope to see many of you at the various shows in the coming year. In the meantime and be safe and good hunting.

Please submit NEW finds to:
Jerry Wysong
P.O. Box 292561
Dayton, Ohio 45429
jiwysong@erinet.com

The finds reported to me for the period of August 16 through November 5, 2000 are listed below:

DOUBLE DIES

1. 1887 S-1; NGC EF-45; Tom Wagner
2. 1887 S-1; ANACS VF-35; Tom Wagner
3. 1889 S-1; AU; W.O. Walker
4. 1891 S-1; G/VG; W.O. Walker
5. 1909 S-1; MS-63 RB; W.O. Walker
6. 1909 S-1; NGC 63BN; W.O. Walker
7. 1887 S-1; ANACS F-12; Tom Wagner
8. 1873 S-1; SEGS VF-20; Jerry Wysong

DOUBLED DIE TABLE												
VARIETY		G/VGF		VF	EF	AU	60/6263		64	65	66	TOTAL
1864 1-O-V	S-4	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	6
1865-1-R-IV	S-2	5	1	4	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	22
1866 1-O-V	S-1	2	5	10	7	5	3	2	3	1	1	39
1868 1-O-III	S-1	0	1	2	7	5	3	4	5	1	1	29
1870 1-O-IV(3)	S-1	0	0	2	13	7	7	4	7	1	0	41
1870 2-O-IV	S-3	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	6
1870 3-O-IV	S-5	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
1873 1-O-III	S-1	37	17	17	16	20	7	4	3	2	0	123
1873 2-O-III	S-2	0	1	6	9	11	8	7	4	3	0	49
1874 1-O-V	S-1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	7
1880 1-O-IV	S-1	1	1	2	2	4	1	4	2	2	0	19
1887 1-O-V	S-1	33	13	7	7	6	0	2	1	0	0	69
1889 1-R-III	S-1	3	1	4	6	7	2	2	3	1	0	29
1890 1-O-II(3)	S-1	1	3	1	3	7	2	2	2	2	0	23
1891 1-O-IV	S-1	10	2	4	4	7	3	1	3	1	0	34
1909 1-O-III	S-1	0	1	2	6	8	6	8	8	3	2	44

MISPLACED DATES

1. 1894 S-2; Fine; W.O. Walker

		MISPLACED DIGIT TABLE										
VARIETY		G/VG	F	VF	EF	AU	60/62	63	64	65	66	TOTAL
1870 0-in-Dent.	S-5	8	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	11
1870 FND-004	S-8	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
1873 op 3	S-6	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	8
1883 1-in - Neck	S-1	10	3	3	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	29
1884 4 -in - Dent	S-1	2	4	2	5	4	1	0	2	1	0	21
1888/7	S-2	5	2	3	1	7	2	1	1	0	0	22
1888 8-in-Dent.	S-8	3	0	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	13
1891 FND-003	S-7	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	8
1894 94-in-Dent.	S-2	10	2	1	3	5	1	0	3	0	0	27
1897 1-in-Neck	S-1	48	19	10	16	8	2	4	2	0	0	109
1902 0-in-Dent.	S-1	8	3	1	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	20

REPUNCHED DATES

1. 1859 S-1; ANACS EF-40; Steve Shaw
2. 1858/7 S-1; ANACS AU-50; Jerry Wysong
3. 1859 S-1; VF; W.O. Walker
4. 1859 S-1; AU cleaned; W.O. Walker
5. 1866; ANACS EF-40; W.O. Walker
6. 1891 S-3; AU; W.O. Walker
7. 1873/3 Op3 S-1; Extra Fine; Jerry Wysong
8. 1858/7 S-7; SEGS VF-20; Jerry Wysong

		REPUNCHED DATE TABLE										
VARIETY		G/VG	F	VF	EF	AU	60/62	63	64	65	66	TOTAL
1857/57	S-11	0	0	2	3	1	3	2	0	2	0	13
1858/7 EDS	S-1	3	2	12	10	15	4	3	5	0	0	54
1858/7 Type 2	S-7	0	1	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	11
1859/9	S-1	6	3	4	6	7	1	0	1	1	0	29
1865/4 Fancy	S-1	3	0	1	2	5	0	1	2	1	0	15
1865/4 Plain	S-1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	0	14
1866/1	S-3	6	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	0	23
1867/67	S-1	40	10	15	12	4	7	6	15	5	0	114
1869/18	S-1	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
1872/182	S-1	4	2	3	2	1	2	1	4	1	0	20
873 Op.3	S-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1888/7 die #1	S-1	8	1	5	1	2	4	2	1	1	0	23
1891/1891	S-3	15	3	8	6	11	2	6	7	1	0	59
1894/94	S-1	96	14	16	10	4	5	8	9	4	2	168
1895/895	S-1	11	1	2	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	24

CLASHED DIES

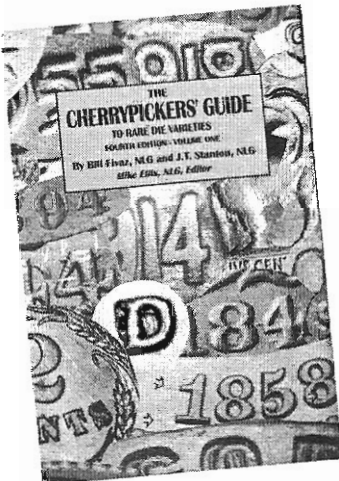
1. 1857 S-8; EF, slightly corroded; John Smith
2. 1857 S-9; VG; W.O. Walker

		CLASHED DIE TABLE										
VARIETY		G/VG	F	VF	EF	AU	60/62	63	64	65	66	TOTAL
1857 \$20 Obv.	S-7	15	3	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	31
1857 25c Rev.	S-8	3	5	7	7	5	4	1	1	1	0	33
1857 50c Obv.	S-9	23	15	17	7	3	1	2	4	2	1	75

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Die diagnostics of the 1859 Two headed Cent.

By Rick Snow



O b -

verse

Obverse 1: I graded it MS-63. There is a significant hit on the 1 in the date. The date position is (RH), or the left edges of the 1 point to the right half of the denticle. The die was sunk from a broken R hub. There is a raised die dot between the B & E in LIBERTY. The Superior auction catalog pictured this side as "Reverse".

Obverse 2: I graded this side MS-60. It is partially prooflike. The date position is (C), or the left edges of the 1 point to the center of a denticle. The die was sunk from a full R hub. There is a raised die dot on the temple area of the face, just left of the ear lobe. The Superior auction catalog had this pictured as "Obverse". Their description and the ANACS holder mentioned a file mark that is visible on the edge of this side. These were considered minor by the cataloger of the Superior sale and during inspection at PCGS, it was deemed too minor to note. Personally, I think the existence of a minor filing mark and the mention of it on the holder is not that important. As far as is known, it's unique and therefore grade or other impairments are not really a factor in its desirability. I was consulted by PCGS and also gave them this opinion.

Following are some close up images of this historic coin.

At the Mid-American Coin Convention in Chicago this past June a two headed 1859 Indian Cent turned up in a collection in a nearly complete collection of Indian cents. The set was bought and resold a few times during the show before it ended up being bought by John Schuch, a Sacramento, California dealer. Coin World carried the news of the coin in it's September 18th issue.

After buying the set, the coin was submitted for authenticity and grading to ANACS, who graded it after gathering a consensus opinion from a number of specialists. It graded MS-60 with a mention of a minute edge filing mark. It was consigned to the October "Pre-Long Beach" sale by Superior Galleries.

The coin was offered in lot #4017A in the sale and sold after spirited bidding to Laura Sperber and George Huang of Legend Numismatics for \$33,350. They bought it for inventory.

The coin was submitted for slabbing at PCGS under their error grading program, where it graded MS-62 with the label "Dual Obverse Mule Stk". The coin is now in a private collection.

For the probable answer as to how this coin came to be, please Read Chris Pilliod's excellent article in this issue of "Longacre's Ledger".

The alignment of the two dies are nearly in a medal alignment, about 170 degrees from the normal coin turn. This is represented on the cover of this issue, which has the 2nd side flipped as a regular coin would be, top to bottom (coin turn). The images of the slabs above also show the rotation, with the coin flipped side to side (medal turn).

Both dies are slightly misaligned.

For the sake of simplicity, we will call the two sides, Obverse 1 and Obverse 2, with Obverse 1 showing on the front of the PCGS slab.



Obverse 1, Die dot



Obverse 1, Date area.



Obverse 2, Date Area.



Obverse 1, Broken R hub.



Obverse 2, Full R hub.



Obverse 2, Die dot.

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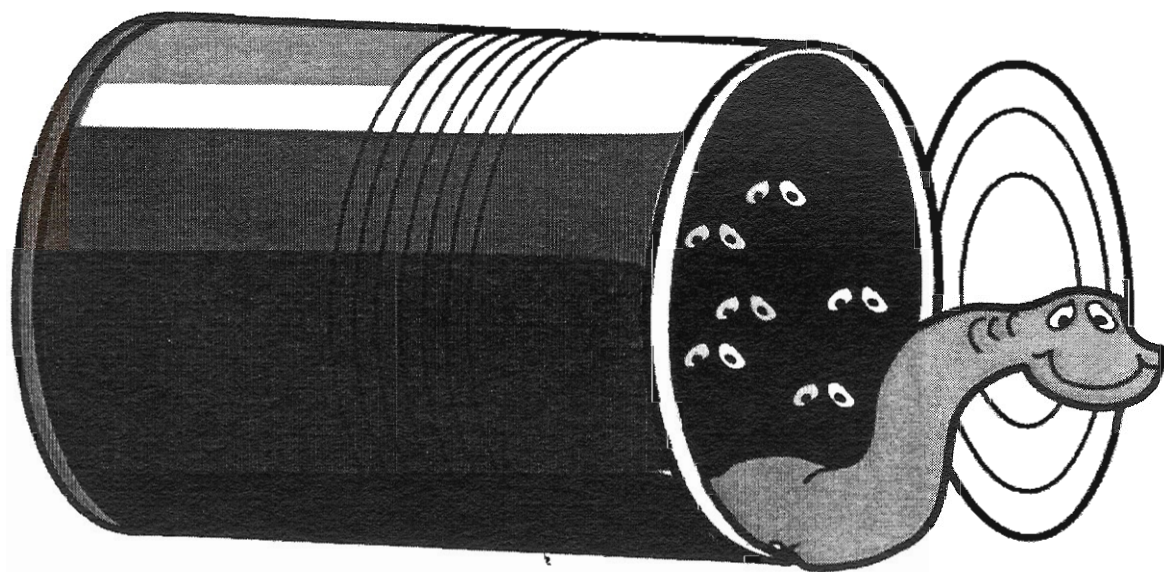
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Miracle Die of 1877

By

Timothy B. Cartwright

One of the rarest and most sought after coins of the Indian Cent series is the 1877. Its scarcity has been known since the 1920's and its propensity to be counterfeited followed. Because of the frequent counterfeiting, a

paradigm developed which states that all "Hub D" or "bold N" reverses are either proof or fake. Conversely, it has been touted that the "only" authentic business strike 1877 cents have the "Hub C" or "shallow N" reverse. Indeed, prominent numismatic publications (1,2) have proclaimed or implied that only one reverse die, a shallow N die, was used to mint 852,500 coins. However, for this statement to be true, a miraculous breakthrough in die manufacturing and coin minting techniques had to take place - a feat that never repeated itself in the history of the series.

Picture this: It is January 4, 1877. The minting of the 1877 cents is about to begin. The chief coiner is wondering about the status of the reverse dies. Why? There is a push by the supervisors to use the last of the shallow N dies produced eight years earlier. In addition, four reverse dies were passed on from 1876 and an unknown number of reverse dies were produced for 1877 mintage. The exact quantity of coins to be minted is unknown because of the re-issuance program that began a couple of years earlier. The chief coiner decides to use three of the reverse dies for proofs and, at the same time, satisfy his boss by using the last shallow N die for business strikes. Some three weeks and 852,500 coins later, the minting stops and the chief coiner removes the only reverse die that was used for business strikes - an eight-year-old die that was skewed from the beginning and, in its later states, showed neither excessive cracks nor mushy details. This story is speculative in nature but a similar scenario had to take place in order to satisfy the current beliefs in the numismatic world. Was it a miracle die or has history incorrectly doomed thousands of authentic 1877 cents because they have the "bold N" reverse? Hopefully, the data presented below will help get closer to the answer.

"Mathematics" and "statistics" are words that will bring panic into the

minds of some of the readers. So, rather than spend a lot of time on the minute details of statistical analysis, a brief overview will suffice to make the following graph meaningful. All data emanating from processes and systems in our world are bound by upper and lower limits during normal conditions. Data falling between these limits are governed by "variation." No matter how closely a system is watched or controlled there will always be "variation." Until a major, system-changing event occurs, known random forces will govern variation and capability.

Take, for example, the speed of your vehicle on the road. No matter how hard you try, you will never be able to keep your speed exactly 55 mph. It will be constantly changing due to known random factors like wind, fuel octane or engine horsepower. If your target is 55 mph, then there will always be an upper limit and a lower limit - it may be only 54.5 to 55.5 but you will average 55 mph. However, a non-random, major event, like a school zone, will cause a drastic change in your speed. Therefore, the rules governing the variation at 55 mph are no longer valid. A new set of rules or limits for 15 mph must be determined and used. How is this related to the production of the 1877 cent? Hopefully, the following analysis will show that no system changing events occurred in 1877 that allowed for exceptional die life.

The graph below shows that three non-random, system-changing events occurred during the Indian Cent series. These major events are represented on the graph as step changes. The first occurred in 1864 with the change in alloy from copper-nickel to bronze. The second occurred in 1879 with the change of planchet suppliers. The third event

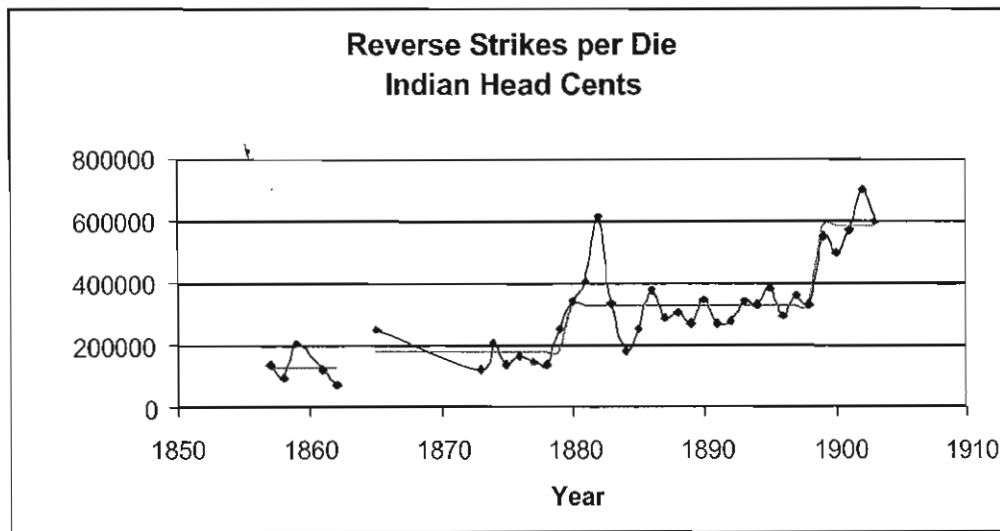


Figure 1. Reverse Strikes per die

occurred in 1899 but further investigation is needed to determine the cause. It may be related to the new mint that began operation in 1904. No step change or system-changing event occurred in 1877. From the analogy above, the mint's capability for the period of time between the major step changes is governed by random variation. The bottom line is this: The number of strikes per die from 1864 to 1879 cannot be grouped for statistical analysis with the mintage from 1879 to 1899 because of the major step change that occurred in between.

To be mathematically correct, the statistical analysis of minting of the 1877 cent can only be compared to the minting done from 1864 to 1879. It is a meaningless to compare the production in 1877 to that of, say, 1902.

What does the mintage and die count in the 1870's tell us, or better stated, what was the capability of the dies used in the 1870's? Thanks to statistical science, the way that the data is distributed will determine the capability of the system. Through a series of complicated calculations, a parameter known as "sigma" is determined. In simple terms, sigma expresses and predicts how far from average a set of data will be. The upper limit of system's capability is a value equal to three times sigma. In this case, three times sigma will tell us the maximum number of strikes that one die is capable of. Table 1 below shows the data related to the mintage in the 1870's.

Date Mintage	Reverse Dies	Rev Strikes per Die
1865 35,429,286	144	246,037
1873 10,500,000	87	120,690
1874 14,187,500	68	208,640
1875 13,528,000	99	136,646
1876 7,944,000	49	162,122
1877 852500	6	142,083
1878 5799850	43	134,880
1879 16231200	64	253,613

Table 1.
Mintage and Die Count from 1865 to 1879 (3)

The most easily drawn conclusion from this table is that six dies listed for 1877 production would be "normal" within the rest of the data there. (An interesting footnote is that the mint records contradicts itself by stating that only two dies were used and the other 4 were passed to 1878.) The highest number of strikes per die was 1879 at 253,613 while the lowest was 1873 at 120,690. Looking further, the resulting data for the distribution analysis is shown in Table 2.

Average Strikes per die for 1860's & 1870's			175589
		Strikes/Die	
Sigma	48240	Minimum	30869
3 sigma	144720	Maximum	320309

Table 2.
Statistical Distribution for 1870's Mintage

The data in this table says that the average number of strikes per reverse die from 1865 until 1879 was 175,589. Subtracting "3 sigma" from the average, the minimum number of strikes per die is 30,869 while adding "3 sigma" to the average places the maximum number of strikes per die at 320,309. Therefore, if the number of coins minted in 1877 (852,500) was correct, then the mathematical minimum number of dies required was three. If the number of dies was based on the average of 175,589 strikes, then five dies were required.

Additional information that should be considered is the accuracy of the mint's data. To begin with, the mint lists six reverse dies as being on hand in 1877 - then notes later that only two dies were used. The fact that four dies have been attributed for both the proof and business strikes is a direct contradiction to the mint's data.

Extensive research has been done to document the diagnostics of the known 1877 dies. Three proof dies and one business strike die have been identified and listed (4). It is possible that the three dies used to make the proofs were then used to make the business strikes. The use of four dies is well within the statistical probability. It is already known that one of the three proof dies was poorly struck and has the characteristics of a business strike - the third die pair or PR3. Images of this coin are shown on the following page:



Figure 2:
1877 Die pair #3
Chris Pilliod collection

The featured coin above from the proof dies, die pair 3, with the hub D (bold N) reverse has no mirrors or luster and the denticles and details are weak. By all outward appearances this coin is a business strike. Likewise, Snow states that, "...these are easily confused with true mint-state examples, which feature the Hub C reverse..." (5). Is this a proof if there are no proof features? In other years proof dies have been found to have struck business strike examples. There is a problem in determining which are proof and which are mint-state. The images on the following page shows another coin from these same dies, this time it's been graded by PCGS as PR64RB. Its pedigreed to Walter Breen's personal collection. His reference in his Proof Encyclopedia is of this very coin (8):

"Shallow date, a little above center; left base of 1 over left edge, extra outlines on UNITED STATES. Both E's closed; unpolished within ribbon bows. Often dull, sometimes with partly rounded rims..."

There is another mint policy that supports the possibility that more than one die was used. It is the practice of carrying over reverse dies from year to year. The numbers in Table 3 show how many dies were carried over the next year from 1874 to 1877. According to the chart, four dies were held over from 1876 for 1877 production and again in 1877 for 1878 production.

Date	Number of Dies Destroyed	Number of Dies held Over
1874	93	25
1875	99	9
1876	53	4

Table 3. Number of Reverse Dies Held Over (6).

In addition to the four dies held over from 1876, it can be safely assumed that new dies for 1877 production were also produced. A good point of reference is the known dies from 1870. With Longacre's death on January 1, 1869, came a newly redesigned reverse - the Hub D (7) or bold N reverse. The change in management and redirection in design caused several shallow N reverse dies to be re-hubbed with the bold N reverse. These are known as the Hub D/C double die reverses. To date, there is approximately twenty D/C reverses known. These were most certainly prepared before January 1, 1870. Therefore, why wouldn't the blacksmiths at the mint prepare a dozen or so dies in late 1876 for 1877 production?

There is no question that the 1877 Indian Cent is very rare in all grades. But, has the rarity been aggravated by the established numismatic practice of culling out all 1877's that have the bold N reverse? Statistics suggests that between three and five reverse dies had to be used to produce 852,500 coins. Logical deductions from policies such as held-over dies, proof dies retired to business strikes and inaccurate mint data also point to more than one reverse die being used for business strikes. With the possibility of having as many as 20 reverse dies on hand why would they use just one? Most importantly, coins with bold N reverses are in existence that exhibits characteristics of mint-state production. Was there a miracle in die and coin production in 1877? Probably not. One possibility is that the three proof dies were used along with the one shallow N reverse to produce 852,500 mint-state coins. There is also a good possibility that a yet-to-be-attributed die was used as well. One thing is for sure — It's time to retrieve the bold N 1877's from the junk box or counterfeit file for re-assessment.



Figure 3:
Die pair #3 - 1877 Indian Cent
graded PR64RB by PCGS, John Ingalls collection, Ex: Walter Breen



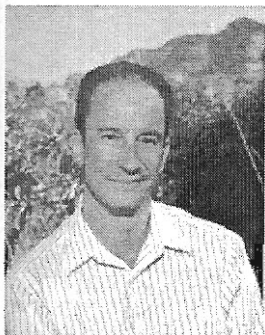
Figure 5: The 1877 Mint state reverse die.
"The miracle die"



Figure 4: Close up of date.
Note the weak denticles.

References:

1. Snow, Richard, "The Indian Head Cent of 1877," *The Numismatist*, March 1998, p. 272.
2. The "FUN 1999," Auction Catalog from Heritage Rare Coin Galleries, p. 110.
3. Steve, Larry R. and Flynn, Kevin J., "Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Die Varieties," Nuvista Press, 1995, p. 192.
4. Snow, Richard, "The Fly-In Club Attribution Files," 1998 Edition, p. 35.
5. Snow, Richard, "The Indian Head Cent of 1877," *The Numismatist*, March 1998, p. 271.
6. Bowers, Q. David, "The Coin Collector," Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc., Wolfboro, NH, December 27, 1999, p. 10.
7. Bowers, Q. David, "A Buyer's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents," Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc. 1986.
8. Breen Walter, "Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial proof coins, 1722 - 1989. Revised edition, Bowers & Merena Galleries, Inc., Wolfboro, NH, 1989.



A striking discovery! by Rick Snow

A couple of weeks ago Fly-In member Bryan Dinges sent a few pattern cents for my ongoing study, the fruits of which will be published shortly in the next released volume of "The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide, 2nd edition" or "A-Files 2" for short.

It will be published in 6 volumes. Volume 6 which covers 1900 - 1909 is already available.

Included in Bryan's shipment were two coins: An 1858 Indian Cent, J-212 with the narrow bust point and the wide, ornamental wreath reverse and a 1859 J-227 which is the regular obverse paired with this same pattern die.

Upon observation I made a striking discovery! The 1858 reverse was of a much later die state than the 1859! This meant that the 1858 coin is definitely a restrike from 1859 or later.

This was plainly evident in the amount of polishing visible in the lower ribbon area of the wreath. The 1859 wreath has no areas of the design being polished into the field, while the 1858 wreath is missing many design elements.

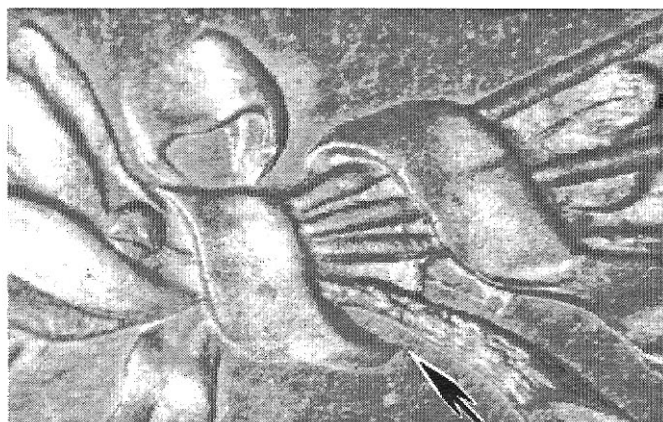
When I went to make a note of this, I found my own note of a few years ago: "Die state A! - earlier than 1858!". This discovery had already been known. It was discovered by me already, although it hasn't been published until now.

I've got to get this stuff out!

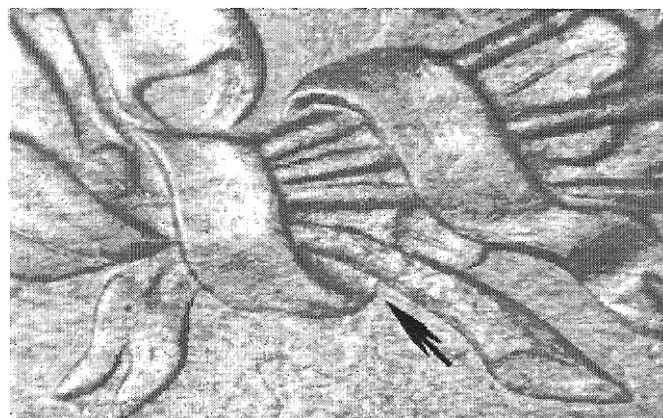
It's things like this and many others that will make the Volume 1 1856 - 1858 of the A-files 2nd edition worth the wait.



Wide Ornamented Wreath pattern



Die state C: 1858 J-212 Narrow bust



Die state A: 1859 J-227

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**Misaligned dies and
strike-through errors, continued**
by Ken Hill

In the last installment the misaligned die and strike-through error were discussed. This time I would like to present a few more examples of each error.



The obverse dies on the 1863 and 1864 were both misaligned generally in the same direction. The 1863 shows a northeast misalignment while the 1864 is only slightly northeast. Both of these coins are almost as strong as the 1858 Flying Eagle cent from Quent Hansen that we saw last time. It is interesting to note that the FEC's reverse die was misaligned while the IHCs have their obverse dies misaligned.

This is due to the position of the hammer and anvil dies being reversed in 1859, which is the key to the puzzle of how the 1859 IHC with two obverses was produced. If you didn't read Chris Pilliod's solution to this question, it can be found elsewhere in this issue of "Longacre's Ledger". The 1859 "two headed" coin sold for \$33,350, which I feel is a bargain compared to the last two Sac mules which sold in the \$50,000 range.



The reverse die of the 1863 is misaligned to the north. This is not very dramatic and probably falls into the WC category, but I find it interesting since the reverse die was the anvil or stationary die. Is it possible that there was this much play between the collar and the die back 'in 1863? I really don't

know, but there must have been since the obverse and reverse dies weren't interchangeable. I was able to examine a modern die and collar for Jefferson nickels at the ANA last summer and they appeared to fit quite closely together. (WC = Who Cares)



The 1896 IHC is a nice example of a coin struck through grease and an unknown foreign substance. Most of UNITED is missing and STA is weak due to grease on the obverse die. Another struck-through area between the tops of TA and the rim, which obliterated the top of T and some of the denticles, is also evident. There is no way to actually

tell what the foreign matter on the die was, but it must have been solid compared to grease which is liquid and would tend to spread out. Since the wreath on the opposite side is also quite weak it is evident that grease found its way to both dies. The full rims on the obverse and reverse which are adjacent to the weakly struck areas show that this is not a tapered thin planchet error.



The obverse die which struck the 1858 FEC had considerable grease on it which causes weakness from the date up through STAT. It is similar to Quent's eagle with missing head that we

saw in the last issue. There is no evidence of grease on the reverse die.



Both dies which struck the 1863 IHC had grease on their left sides. On the 1863, once again, there was grease on both dies and in this case on the left side. The tops of ITED STAT are fairly strong along with the rim and denticles which show that

the weakness is not due to a tapered thin planchet. The obverse die is also slightly misaligned to the west.



On the 1897, once again, there was grease on both sides of the die. Of the struck-through grease coins that we've seen this one probably wins "The most grease" award. Only traces of UNITED and AMERICA are still visible. STATES OF, 89 and about half of the feather detail are quite weak. There was also considerable grease on the reverse die which caused the weakness of the entire wreath and the shield.

Misaligned dies and struck-through grease errors generally fall into the category of minor errors, however, they are interesting, available and often command no premium. In fact, the errors which are struck through grease are usually less costly than a fully struck coin of the same grade. The 1864, 1896 and 1897 are from the collection of Chris Pilliod.

Something New By Rick Snow Club Attributer

S20 1864 With L 18/18 (n).

Obv. 22: (RH) Microscopic repunching visible on the base of the 1 and above the lower loop of the 8. Two vertical date position lines to the right and left of the date. A horizontal date position line passes through the top half of the 64 in the date and extends to the right and left of the date.

Apparent repunching on the 4 is caused by an anomaly the digit punch.

Rev. AP: Shield points and olive leaf well away from the denticles. Die crack from the rim at 11:30 to the left shield point. Reverse rotated 5 deg. to the left.

Attributed to: Larry Steve

Here is the same image with arrows pointing to the date position lines. These were scratched into the die to mark off the area where the date was to be placed. A horizontal line runs from the upper left serif of the U in UNITED (the lowest point of the tilted letter) to the top of the last A in AMERICA (again the lowest point of the letter when tilted). Vertical lines are visible to the left and right of the date. This date seems to have been placed too high as the top position line goes through the tops of the digits. It is visible inside the top triangle of the 4. Many other dies of this era have been seen with date position lines.





S36 1/1870 (s).

Obv. 25: (C) Minute repunching visible under the flag of the 1. Extra outlines on the legend.

Rev. T1-C: Olive leaf and shield points just away from denticles. Small die lump in center of N in ONE. Die crack from the rim at 3:00 into the wreath down to lowest arrow head.

Attributed to: Tim Cartwright



**S37 1870 Doubled die obverse 6-O-V,
Doubled die reverse 19-R-III.**

Obv. 26: (C) Minute repunching visible under the flag of the 1. Extra outlines on the legend. Die crack from the denticles at 7:00 to the base of 18 in the date.

Rev. T2-E: Minor doubling on the N in ONE and EN in CENT only. Die striations from 9:30 to 3:30. Small die line connects the 2nd olive leaf to the denticles. Same die as used on S27.

Attributed to: Sheldon Freed



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